### THE MADISONIAN. THOMAS ALLEN,

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# THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, TU ESDAY, MARCH 10, 1840. VOL III.-NO. 71.

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in leather; price for the set \$2.75, published at 6 dollars unbound.

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or one dollar for a single month. Ieb 27

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F. TAYLOR, feb 27

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Abolithon a Sedition, by a Northern man.

The above works favorably spoken of in the Senate debate of last week, are for sale by F. TAYLOR, each comprised in a small volume.

feb 20

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, by Tytler, in 6 small vo U himes, running from the creation of the world down to 1820, forming a part of Harpers' Family Library, is just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAY-LOR.

K NOWLES' NEW DRAMA OF "LOVE." is con

K NOWLES! NEW DRAMA OF "LOVE," is con tained in less than one half of the last 'New World' thus giving (to subscribers) for about two cents, a drama which sells in the usual pamphlet form for 50 cents. F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, will receive subscriptions for the "New World," published weekly in New York for 3 dollars per annum, and is the largest and one of the best printed papers in the United States. The previous number contains along with much matter, the whole of Moore's New Poem of "Alciphron" which alse sells singly for 50 cents.

THE AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER, by H. W. THE AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER, by H. W. Ellsworth. A practical treatise on their selection, rearing and fattening, 1 volume, with many engravings; 75 cents. Just received by F. TAYLOR.

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CAPTAIN KIDD, a Romance by Ingraham, author of "Lafitte" the Pirate of the Gulf, &c. in 2 volumes, is this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

WATKINS ON CONVEYANCING, is concluded in the June number of the Law Library, which contains also the commencement of a Treatise, by the Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, on Rent. The work may be examined at the bookstore of F. TAYLOR.

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ENGLISH BOOKS.—Just imported and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

GENERAL HARRISON VINDICATED.

MR. GOODE, OF OHIO.

reply to Mr. Crary's attack upon General Harrison, delivered in the House of Representatives of the U.S., February 1840, a proposition to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report an appropriation for the Cumberland Road, being under con-

Mr. Goode, of Ohio, observed that he had at first been anxious to obtain the floor. He had had no other object in view, but to make some remarks on the instructions proposed to be given to a committee of this House, in relation to the Cumberland Road; but since lation to the Cumberland Road; but since that time, the question had assumed a different shape. An attempt had been made to give to this, as, indeed, to all other subjects during the present session, a political bearing. And, here, he must be permitted to express his regret that, whenever a Presidential election gret that, whenever a Presidential election was in near prospect, subjects of every possible kind, when coming up in debate, were mixed with political matter, intended to influence the election of President. No question could be stated, however absorbing its interests—however vital its importance to large portions of the country, but it was at once portions of the country, but it was at once

A Shington's Warrings, by Sparks, is 12 portions of the country, but it was at once the country of the country of the country, but it was at once the country of the country of the country, but it was at once the country of the country, but it was at once the country of the attack on the military reputation of General Harrison. The House, however, had assented to that gentleman's proceeding, and in that assent, Mr. G. said, that though he most sincerely lamented that the gentleman from Michigan should have chosen to embarrass the interests of the Cumberland Road; yet, so far as General Harrison is concerned, he heartily coincided. The more such attacks were multiplied, the more illustriously would the character of that great man be made to shine in its own intrinsic glory. No friend of General Harrison felt any other sensation than one of satisfaction and pleasure, when-ever an attempt of this kind was made. Let gentlemen advance to the charge; let them endeavor to substantiate their assertions by all the testimony they could accumulate, the issue must be their certain defeat and merited exposure. The reputation of Gen. Harrison, both military and civil, had become a portion of the history of the country: it needed no vindication. Mr. G. did not rise to vindicate it; and he was sorry that it became proper for him to allude to the subject at all; but, when bold assertions were made in the face of Congress, and of the Nation, it was fit and becoming that the truth should be produced in reply, and this must be Mr. G.'s apology for occupying any portion of the time of th House, in adverting to subjects so well known and events which were familiar to every man at all acquainted with the history of his coun-

try.
ed To assent men from Victions, had ventur-Harrison, and had charged him with a want of skill, and a gross deficiency in officer-like conduct. In endeavoring to substantiate the charge, that gentleman had entered upon a learned critique upon the tactics of the cele-brated battle of Tippecanoe, and on the war-rant of his own high military standing, had undertaken to tell the Housa what General Harrison ought to have done on that memora-ble occasion. As Mr. G. did not belong to the military profession, he would not pretend to follow the very learned gentleman in that disquisition. He was no militia general; nor did he profess to be acquainted with those profound depths in the military art which were requisite in directing the evolutions of a few military companies on a parade day. No doubt, the long experience and celebrated achievements of that gentleman, especially in the late border wars of Michigan with TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE. Cheap.—An additional supply of the above popular and useful work is this day opened and for sale at F. TAYLOR'S Cheap Bookstore. Two volumes of eleven hundred pages each the pen of the historian had, by an unpardonable negligence, failed to record,) entitled him to assume the position of a judge, and to pass sentence with a modest confidence, on such veteran soldiers as William Henry Harri-

In advancing the stale and oft refuted charges against the military arrangements and personal courage of the hero of the Thames, the gentleman from Michigan was probably he sole author of his own movement Mr. G. would not positively assert that that gentleman had acted in combination with others, and in the accomplishment of a deliberate plan directed against the well-earned fame of an American General, nor would he suggest that the movement itself was evidence of that terror which began to invade the counsels of the party now in power, on witnessing the throb of joy, the pulsation of enthusiasm which the late nomination at Harrisburg had sent from one extremity to the other of this wide republic. That the attack made by the gentleman was not original with him was very plain, from the fact that the substance of it had been given in (if indeed it had not been taken from) a paragraph in a late Baltimore papaper, which read as follows:

paper, which read as follows:

"Governor Harrison marched within the sight of the Indian towns and halted. Davies, Taylor, and others, held a conference with the Indians, whom they found in no inconsiderable alarm at the imposing force before them. This fact was communicated to Governor Harrison. Nevertheless, after some delay, during which the Indians were permitted to strengthen themselves by accessions from neighboring tribes, Governor Harrison was induced to encamp on ground pointed out to him by the Indians, and most felicitously adapted to the purpose for which they had chosen it. On this spot the whole force encamped, in sight of a will, deadly, and treacherous foe. They encamped without even the customary precaution of throwing up a common log breastwork, which an hour's time might have accomplished. The commander undreased and retired to his breastwork, which an hour's time might have accomplished. The commander undreased and retired to his repose; and his entire corps, save the common sentinels, followed his example. What was the result of this utter neglect of all the common precautions against attack! Precisely what any one but Gen. Harrison would have foreseen.

would have foreseen.

"An hour before day the Indians burst upon the en TAYLOR.

British History from the invasion of the Romans up to the accession of Victoria; arranged chronologically by John Wade: I thick octavo volume.

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COUNT JULIAN, a Tragedy, by Geo, H. Calvert, o Baltimore. Just published, for sale by feb 18

"An hour before day the Indians burst upon the encampinent, and so complete was the surprise that many of the soldiers met 'ke tomahauk of the surgrant to the soldiers met 'ke tomahauk of the surgrant to the soldiers met 'ke tomahauk of the surgrant to the soldiers met 'ke tomahauk of the surgrant tents. Owen and many other gallant spirits fell at the onset. All was confusion and dismay. A body of Indians took shelter behind some logs, and were pouring in a deadly fire. Gov. Harrison, with characteristic folly, ordered the chivalrous Daviess to charge them. Maj. Davies was on foot, and, commanding the dragoons, was armed only with pistols, the was those most wantonly sacrificed to the incapacity of his commanding General. Boyd and his regulars stood their ground with the coolness which marks the well

trained soldier, test off the spemy until light, and saved the army from ambihitation. As the day dawned the Indians retired, trying shed much of the best bloud of the West, and allows destroyed the gallant body under Gov. Harrison's command.

"Gov. Harrison's command.

"Gov. Harrison's command.

"Gov. Harrison's command.

"Gov. Harrison's permit, and thus commenced the Indian war which for so long a time dreaphed car frontier in blood: and thus terminated the famed bettle of Tippecance, which here at the foundation of all Gen-Harrison's military glory! For want of foresight in precautionary measures, and want of judgment in action, it is without a parallel in the history of our wars; yet for this, General Harrison is dubbed a hero—"the Hero of Tippecane."

One of the countlesses of a minimal abused.

should find a suitable place for encampment.
The letter of Col. Taylor, under date of 22d of Pebruary, 1817, then one of his Aids-de-Camp, speaks thus:

Camp, speaks thus:

"The spot for encomptnent was selected by Colonel Clarke (who acted as Brigade-Major to Col. Boyd) and myself. We were directed by Gen. Harrison to examine the country up and down the creek until we should find a suitable place for an encampnent. In a short time we discovered the place on which the army encamped, and to which it was conducted by us. No intimation was given by the Indians of their wish that we should encamp there; nor could they possibly have known where the army would encamp until it took its position.

sition.

"It has ever been my belief that the position we oc that ever been my belief that the position we occupied, was the best that could be found any where near us; and I believe that nine-tenths of the officers were of the same opinion. He did not go on the Wabash above the town, but I am certain that there was no position below it that was eligible for an encampment.

"Signed WALLER TAYLOR.

"February 29.1 1817"

" Signed "February 22d, 1817."

Major Clarke is a gentleman well known to me personally, and to any one who does know him, his testimony is conclusive evidence.— General Taylor, then a Colonel, is no less known in this city, having been one of the first Senators in Congress from the State of Indiana. If these gentlemen are to be believed, the Indians neither did nor could know the spot which Gen. Harrison had selected for his camp. Hear Captain Snelling to the same

point:

"My situation as a platoon officer, prevented my having any personal knowledge of the transactions above related, as far as respects the selection of the encampment of the army, under the command of General Harrison, by his staff officers; but having carefully perused the extract from McAffee's history, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it to be substantially correct, and that in my opinion, the ground on which the army encamped, combined the advantages of wood, waier, and a defensible position, in a greater degree than any other ground in that section of the country—The ground on the Wabash was wholly unfit—the high-land being destitute of water, and the interval (or bottom land as it is a signed of the country of the country of the signed of the country of the country

The gentleman from Michigan, said some-thing about musty books, and of referring to historical records on the subject of Gen. Harrison's character and achievements, and spoke of them as containing matter unfavorable to Gen. Harrison's reputation. I will not blame the gentleman—he no doubt had his own reasons for this, and in all probability they were very good ones to him and to his party friends who seek to destroy Gen. Harrison's reputation; but as I am made acquainted with them, I intend to look a little into these same "musty books," and to consult the records of bygone times, that we may see how they speak of men who are now treated as unworthy of even decent respect. Sir, in this examination, I hope to take the gentleman from Michigan with me, that I may have the benefit of his military light and experience. Of these, there can tion, since the gentleman himself, who must would have exposed himself to far greater be best acquainted with them, considered censure than is now attempted to be heaped himself as fully warranted to go into a de- upon him; and what is now the censure, would tailed examination of the military movements have been deserved. Let it be rembembered, of General Harrison, and on his own perso- that General Harrison was directed to act of nal authority, and profound military skill, to the defensive, and on the sixth there had been pronounce a public condemnation of them. no open declaration of hostilities. The In To be sure, when I heard him assuming this dians coming up peaceably to his camp responsibility, I could not avoid some secret inquired why he had brought so many troops thoughts about the disparity, in age and experience, between the critic and the time-honor- for peace, and, as a proof of it, had sent ar ed and war-worn veteran, on whom he sat embassy to him, proposing terms of a permain judgment. The gentleman from Michigan, might seem, to one who looked no further than the outward appearance, too much gone down on the opposite side of the river like a smooth-faced boy, to have fought many battles, or to have led many armies to victory, or to have had any very enlarged experi-ence in "setting squadrons in the field."— and children? If gentlemen complain so loud-Yet, no doubt, one who thus undertakes to set up his own judgment and opinion against the current of history, the consent of cotemporaries, and the testimony of intelligent eye- to have done it. But did he rely on the witnesses, and the ablest military talent, must have performed, in his own person, many great and war-like achievements. It is true, gulled by their wiley protestations, did h have been so unfortunate as never to have heard of any one of them. There was, I know, a very celebrated campaign on the history: borders of Michigan and Ohio, some short time since; in which many a gallant knight was on the point of falling, though none fell; but I do not remember, in all the history of those illustrious movements, to have met with so much as the name of this very celebrated Brigadier General, of Michigan. He has told the House that he is a general—and it is well that he has told us—for if he had not, some of us at least would have remained ignorant of it. Yet, distinguished as he is, and well entitled to pronounce a military criticism on the arrangements of great commanders, I could not, as his friend, but deeply regret the spirit, and the manner, in which he commenced and conducted his attack upon one whom the people of this whole Republic, have delighted to honor. Nothing could jus-

such an attempt, there are thousands and hundreds of thousands beyond the mountains, who will not hold theirs. Corrupt as the nation has become in some things, a sense of gratitude to the defenders of the country, is "Gov. Harrison' command.

"Gov. Harrison' research as fast as the condition of the wounded we have been and thus commenced the ladian war which for so long sime droughed ear frontier in blood: and thus terminated the famed bettle of Tippecance, which he at the foundation of all Gen-Harrison's mainst glory! For want of foresight in precoutionary measures, and want of judgment in action, it is without a parallel in the history of our wars; yet for this, General Harrison is dubbed a hero—"the Mroo of Tippecance," and that when the ground was chosen, it was under the advice of Indians who thus trained him and his troops into the middle of a tisl ambuscade. I am prepared to show that this charge is utterly unfounded.—After proceeding, on the sixth of November, into the vicinity of the Indian camp, and receiving information that the woods were open and that the was no impediment to approaching the enamy, General Harrison called a halt and dispatched two of his officers, Col. Waller Taylor and Major Clarke, to examine the country up and down the creek until they should find a suitable place for encampment. no military man, will not undertake to say—
And here let me remark, for the benefit of
the gestleman from Michigan and his friends,
that I am not quoting from a Whig historian:
the author of this book is Moses Dawson, of
Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the leading friends
of Mr. Van Burger, as he was being friends of Mr. Van Buren, as he was before that.

warm and decided supporter of Gen. Jackson. General Harrison needs not the partial testimony of friends, to bolster up his reputation, but may boldly challenge his bitterest and most decided enemies. And, now I wil commend to the gentle-man's attention, still further, the same histori-cal authority. The gentleman, speaking about the number of Indians present in the battle of Tippecanoe, stated it as being only four hundred and fifty. I do not know where he found his warrant for that estimate, but I will give him the testimony of Moses Daw son again on that point :

will give him the testimony of Moses Dawson again on that point:

"The Indians left thirty eight warriors dead on the
field, and buried several others in the town, which,
with those who must have died of their wounds, would
make their loss, at least, as great as that of the Americans. The troops under the command of General Harrison, of every description, amounted on the day before
the battle, to something more than 800. The ordinary
force that had been at the Prophet's Town, through the
preceding summer, was about 450: but they were
joined a few days before the action, by all the Kickapoos of the Prairie, and by many bands of Potawatamies from the Illinois river, and the St. Joseph's, of
Lske Michigan. They estimated their number after
the battle, to have been six hundred; but the traders,
who had a good opportunity of knowing, made them at
least eight hundred, and some as many as one thousand.
However, it is certain, that no victory was ever before
obtained over the Northern Indians, where the numbers
were any thing like equal. The number of (Indians)
killed, too, was greater than was ever before known.—
It is believed that there were not ten of them killed at
St. Clair's defeat, and still fewer at Braddock's. It is
their custom always to avoid a close action. At Tippecance, they rushed up to the beyonets of our men."—
Daucon's Life of Gen. Harrison, page 216.

scarcely at all impaired the forest of prechioe it has been computed, on good authority, that full as many Indians were killed and wounded, as there were of the American forces. It is admitted by all, that a more obstinate bat-tle never was fought—that Indians never left their covert, and came on with more determined fury, and a more unflinching perseverence. It is well known, that in general, an Indian force will not stand to receive a charge but here they rushed upon the bayonets; and it is stated, that one savage warrior, bravely and adroitly thrust aside the bayonet, and with his war club, crushed in pieces the head of his

dversary. But it has been asked, by the gentleman from Michigan, why did General Harrison wait until be was attacked by the Indians at all? Why did he not push on upon the sixth, and at once attack their towns, and cut them to pieces? I reply, that if any man will look at that h with him? That for themselves, they wished nent pacific arrangement, but unfortunately their embassy had failed to meet him, having -Could General Harrison, in the face of such a declaration, have advanced into their and children? If gentlemen complain so loudly now, what would they have said had h pursued conduct like this? It was not in his nature. He could not do it, and he ought not specious declarations of the Indians? he trust their proffers of peace? and, being walk into the snare which they had prepared for him? Hear, on this point, the voice of

"An idea was propagated by the enemies of Gov. Harrison, after the battle of Tippecanoe, that the indians had forced him to encamp on a place chosen by them as suitable for the attack they intended. The place, however, was chosen by Majors Taylor and Clarke, after examining all the environs of the town, and when the army of Gen. Hopkins was there in the following year, they all united in the opinion, that a better spot to resist Indians, was not to be found in the whole country."—Moses Dausson's Life of Gen. Harrison, page 207-8. In addition to these authorities, let us hear

what is said by military officers who were present on the ground:

"The battle of Tippecanoe having terminated a cam-paign which led us to victory and honor, it is with pain we behold aspersions in the public prints aiming to destroy the confidence of our country in our late Com-mander-in-Chief.

tify his going to the lengths he did; and though I seldom rise in this House, and never without the most extreme reluctance, yet I can tell that gentleman, when he commences an attack like this, I, for one, shall not sit by and tamely hold my tongue; and I can assure him farther, that on hearing of "Governor Harrison having relinquished the

aigning, who are alike inimical to the best of govern-

signing, who are alike inimical to the best of governments and the best of men.

"We, therefore, deem it a duly to state as incontestible facts, that the Commander in-Chief, throughout the campaign, and in the hour of battle, proved bimself the solder and the General; that on the night of the action, by his order, we alept on our arms, and rose on our posts; that notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the most consummate savage chuning of the enemy, in cluding our sentrice, and rapidly in rushing through the guards, we were not found unprepared; that few of them were able to enter our camp, and those few doomed never to return; that in pursuance of his orders, which were adapted to every emergency, the enemy were defeated with a slaughter almost unpraileded among savages. Indeed our sentiments of confidence, respect and affection towards the Commandes in Chief, pervaded the whole line of the army, which any attempt to destroy, we shall consider an insult to dur understandings and an injury to our feetings. Should our assure asset to the confidence of the content of the army, which any attempt to destroy, we shall consider an insult to dur understandings and an injury to our feetings. Should our assure asset to oppose a

mand of Governoe Harmon, with the most parfect confidence of victory and feare.

Joel Cook, Capt. 4th Infantry.

Jouind Snelling, Capt. 4th Infantry.

R. C. Barton, Capt. 4th Infantry.

R. C. Barton, Capt. 4th Infantry.

O. G. Burton, Lieut. 4th Infantry.

Nathaniel P. Adame, Leeut. 4th Infantry.

Charles Fuller, Lieut. 4th Infantry.

A. Hawkins, Lieut. 4th Infantry.

George Gooding, 3d Lieut. 4th Infantry.

H. Burchatend, Ensign 4th U. S. Infantry.

Hosea Blood, assistant Surgeon, 4th Infantry.

The gentleman would pursuade us that when the Indian attack was made, General Harrison was in bed with his clothes off, and his army reposing in security without even

his army reposing in security without even sentinels to guard-them. How does that statement agree with the testimony I have read.

But, I must again refer the gentleman to the faithful historian and biographer. Moses Dawses, to hear what he says on this point also.

also:

"Whatever might have been the opinion of the Governor and his officers, with regard to the probability of the attack on that night, ample evidence will be produced, that every precaution that could be taken to resist it with effect, was taken; and that the troops could not have been better prepared, had they been made to remain under arms all night.

"All the guards that could be used in such a situation, and all such as were used by Gen. Wayne, were employed on this occasion. That is, camp guards, furnishing a chain of sentinels around the whole camp, at such a distance as to give notice of the approach of an enemy time enough for the troops to take their position, and yet, not so far removed, as to prevent their retreat on the event of their being overpowered by numbers.

"In conformity with a general order, the troops went to rest with their clothes and secontrements on, and their arms loaded by their sides and their beyonets faced. The officers were ordered to sleep in the same manner, and it was the Governor's invariable practice to be completely ready to mount his horse at a moment's warning."—Dawson's Life of General Harrison, p. 212. We shall see, by the evidence I shall pro-

duce before I take my seat, that the companies, in general, were formed and ready for action, within two minutes from the firing of the first gun on the sentinel, and before the approach of the enemy on the camp; and were ready to receive and repel the savages as they came up, and that General Harrison was on his horse in command. Does this look as if he had been in bed undressed, sleeping in unsuspecting security? There is a gentleman present who has been a member of this House for years, who named to me, an individual who was aid to Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and who declared to him that General Harrison had not slept at all during the previous night. He expected an attack, though it came somewhat sooner than he anticipated. Instead of being in bed and asleep, he was up and dressed, and in the act of putting on his boots when the first gun was heard, when, turning to his afficer.

"On the night of the sixth of November, preceding the great sction, the company under my command slept on their arms, with their cartridge boxes on, in obedience to a general order I had received some nights before, and which had not been counterinsanded; I was awoke by the firing of the first gun, seized my sword, and ran to the door of my tent, where I met the orderly, serjeant, who asked me if the company should form in the front or rear of the tents—the man ware then in rear, and recollecting that the light of the fires in the front would expose them to the fire of the enemy, and probably occasion some confusion, I directed them to form in rear and countermarch to the front. The whole time occupied in forming could not have excessed four minutes; and I had faced to the right for the purpose of marching them to their post in the line, when Gen. Harrison rods up and ordered me to cover the "left flank of the encamment, where the riftemen of Major Robb had fallen back." He rode with the company and pointed out the post I should occupy. In this situation, I had an opportunity of hearing the orders given to Major Davis to charge, and saw the unfortunate issue of it. The fire growing warmer, I asked, and Gen Harrison gave me permission to charge; and I am fully confident that every movement of my company during the action, was made by his orders, in person.

Signed, " On the night of the sixth of November, preceding made by his orders, in person.

Capt. 4th Reg. U. S. Infantry. M. Dawson's Life of Harrison, pp. 220, 1.

There is another short letter with which I must trouble the House. It is from Captain

"The situation of my company being in the centre "The situation of my company being in the centre of the left line, as it happened to be the most secure place in the line. At or near four o'clock in the morning. I was alarmed by the discharge of a gun, on which I immediately repaired to my company, where I found my men all paraded at their posts. The position of the men during the night, together with myself while at rest, was laying on our arms with our clothes on; as for myself, I lay with my boots and great coat, and accourtements buckled around me, with my ride in my arms. At the report of the gun, I had no more to do than to throw off my blanket, put my hat on and go to my company, ten or twelve steps from my tent. The time might possibly be one or two minutes, and I found my men as above mentioned.

Signed,

JOEL COOK,

M. Dawson's Life of Gen. Harrison, pp. 221, 2.

I ask the gentleman's attention to one

The impression prevails, generally, that the army

The impression prevails, generally, that the army were surprised in the attack.

At the time the army left Vincennea, they were formed in the order of battle against the attack of Indians, and were never out of this situation till they returned; each one accupying the ground he would defend himself upon, whether marching or at rest upon it. This all daring idea was instituted into the army collectively and individually by the General, from the time we entered the wilderness till a trial was had of the effect. The army was trained to be prepared to receive the attack, and nothing but the unremitted attention of Gen. Harrison to enforce the trecessary discipline, could have brought the troops to such a state of perfection and orbrought the troops to such a state of perfection and or-der as the result of the battle proved. The fact of the der as the result of the battle proved. The fact of the army rising from rest and being ready to receive the Indians in two minutes (of which there ought not to be a doubt) after the report of the first fire, is sofficient to satisfy all persens capable of judging, as well as all unprejudiced minds, that it was not a surprise. The officers and soldiers slept with their clothes and accounter with drawn awords, muskets loaded and prejudiced minds, that it was not a sorprise. The officers and soldiers slept with their clothes and accourrements on, with drawn swords, muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, laying by the sides of those who were to use them in the night attack. In this situation, on the morning of the 7th Nov., 1811, about fifteen minutes before the usual sime of rising, the Indians attacked osby firing upon the guard, 300 paces from the lines—they then rushed upon the camp. The troops, although at rest at this moment, were in line and ready to receive them as they came up. An army marching against Indians in this country (the wilderness) is differently situated than when going against civilized enemies. The sending out scouts and spies cannot be done with the most distant prospect of their returning. The army is thus compelled to keep compact, and their authority or knowledge of the Indians extended no further than the ground they occupied: the first that is known of them, is the report of their fire. Such attacks from a civilized force would be considered as a surprise, while by In-